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1 juni 1984

Betreft: IGGI-conferentie over ontwikkelingshulp aan Indonesië
4-6 juni 1984, te Amsterdam.

Evenals voorgaande jaren heeft Amnesty International zich in een brief gericht tot de delegatieleden naar de IGGI-conferentie die van 4 tot 6 juni in Amsterdam wordt gehouden over de ontwikkelingshulp aan Indonesië.

Deze brief sturen wij U bijgaand toe ter informatie; een brief van gelijke strekking ging ook naar de leden van de vaste Tweede Kamer commissie voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking.

Wij zouden het zeer op prijs stellen als U in Uw berichtgeving over de IGGI-conferentie ook aandacht zou willen besteden aan de schendingen van de rechten van de mens in Indonesië, zoals die in deze brieven is weergegeven. Meer informatie kunt krijgen van de Nederlandse coördinatiegroep voor Indonesië en Oost-Timor: 03430-14558.

Met dank voor Uw aandacht,

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
Nederlandse coördinatiegroep voor Indonesië en Oost-Timor

H. Kley, secr.

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**

| Afdeling Nederland |

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To the members of the delegations
to the 27th meeting of the
Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia

Amsterdam, 1 June 1984

Dear Sir/Madam,

On the eve of the annual meeting of IGGI we want to ask your attention for some recent developments in the field of human rights in Indonesia and East Timor which are cause of great concern to Amnesty International.

Since the beginning of 1983, great numbers of alleged criminals have been found dead, first on Java, later also on the other larger islands of Indonesia. The systematic character of these killings, the fact that they occurred simultaneously and the similarity of the methods that were used, justified the conclusion that they were part of a concerted campaign, in which official security forces seem to be involved. The killings have provoked much criticism, both in Indonesia itself and abroad. The governments of Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and West Germany have conveyed their concern about this matter to the Indonesian authorities. In response to these criticisms, the Minister of Justice and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia stated that the killings were unauthorized.

According to the latest information, the killings of suspected criminals are still continuing, though at a reduced rate. In the course of the first months of 1984 alone several hundred people reportedly have fallen victim to these killings.

Amnesty International holds that the Government of Indonesia is responsible for these killings, even if it did not openly sanction them.

Since your last meeting the Indonesian army has launched a great offensive against the guerilla on East Timor; according to the Armed Forces Commander, General Benny Moerdani the campaign was aimed at wiping out the last remnants of Fretilin resistance (estimated by the Indonesian Government at 100-300 guerillas).

At the start of the offensive, in August 1983, Amnesty International expressed its fear that this augmented military activity would -as on former occasions- be accompanied by intensified violations of human rights. Recent developments seem to prove that these fears were well founded. Amnesty has received information from various sources about arrests of hundreds of civilians, not involved in the guerilla and of "disappearances" and extralegal executions. Indonesian troops are said to have executed a number (in the reports their number ranges from "several dozens" to 200) of villagers in reprisal for an incident on 8 August 1983 at which 15 Indonesian soldiers have been killed.

In Irian Jaya (Western New Guinea) the opposition continues to the way the Indonesian authorities exercise power in this territory. Amnesty International has received frequent reports from Irian Jaya of arbitrary arrests, torture and extralegal executions. The victims of these violations of human rights were mostly people who were suspected of having links with OPM (Organisasi Papua Merdeka = Free Papua Movement). Between August and November 1983 about 30 people were arrested on these grounds in the capital Jayapura; reportedly most of them were students and civil servants.

According to recent information from various sources, the corpses of three of them were found in the area of Jayapura, on or around 26 April. Amnesty International believes that there are strong grounds to fear that they have been victims of extrajudicial executions.

In February 1984 there was a series of incidents involving armed clashes between Papuans and Indonesian troops in the capital; they were reportedly followed by large scale arrests and reprisals against the civilian population.

Up to the end of last April at least 2000 Papuans had crossed the border into Papua New Guinea, most of them to seek asylum. According to recent press reports the Governments of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea have made an agreement about the expulsion of a number of these people; the High Commissioner on Refugees seems to have received no information about this agreement. Amnesty International has asked the Government of Papua New Guinea for an explanation. In the past, refugees who were expelled reportedly have been executed by Indonesian troops after their return in Irian Jaya.

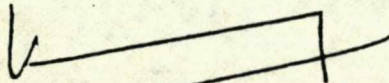
We realize that the meeting of IGGI will be primarily dedicated to social and economical problems; nevertheless we hope that you will make use of this opportunity to voice your concern about the developments mentioned above to representatives of the Indonesian Government. We are convinced that expressions of concern from a friendly government may have a positive influence on the observance of human rights in the country concerned.

With good wishes for a fruitful meeting and a pleasant stay in the Netherlands.

Yours faithfully,

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Dutch Co-ordination Group on Indonesia



H. Kley, secr.